

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1898

NUMBER 111

## HOW THE ROUGH RIDERS LICKED THE SPANIARDS

Thrilling Description of the Short and Sanguinary  
Battle Near Juragua.

PERFECT STORM OF DEADLY BULLETS  
CAME FROM THICKET AND AMBUSHADE

Heroism of Wood and Roosevelt, Death of Captain Capron  
and Incidents of the Fight.

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Four Miles Northwest of Juragua, Cuba, Thursday, June 25, 2 p. m.—For Dispatch Boat Wanda, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 25, 9 a. m. via Kingston, Jamaica, 1:30 p. m.—Disembarked American cavalrymen forced their way over mountain trails this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau, almost overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba, and routed them, after a sharp battle, lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

Today's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and 12 of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about 50 others, including six officers, are in the field hospital, suffering from wounds. Of these, eight or ten probably will die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least 50 dead, besides many wounded.

The American dead are: Captain Allen K. Capron of Troop L, First volunteer cavalry; Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., Troop L, Private Thibet Dawson, Troop L, Private Dawson Daugherty, Troop A; W. T. Irwin, Troop F, all four of the same regiment, more familiarly known as the "rough riders," and Privates Dix, York, Bjork, Colba, Berlin and Lemoneck, all of Troop K, First regular cavalry, and Corporal White, Troop E, Tenth cavalry.

The following officers were wounded: Major Brodie, shot through the arm; Captain McClintock, Troop B, shot through the right leg; Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, Troop M, shot through the right leg. All the foregoing officers were rough riders.

Other officers wounded: Captain Knox, Major Bell, Lieutenant Byram. Those officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers wounded: Rough Riders: Troop B—Privates E. M. Hill, Shelby Ishler, M. S. Newcomb, Fred N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes.

Troop E—Corporal James E. Boan; Privates Frank B. Booth, Albert Hartley, R. C. Bailey, H. Alvarez, E. J. Altherton, Clifford Reed and Sergeant C. W. Arrigo.

Troop G—Sergeant Thomas F. Cayman, Corporal L. Stewart, Privates George Kowland, H. J. Haefner, Michael Coyne, R. M. Reid and M. R. Scott.

Troop L—Privates J. R. Keane, John H. Dermal, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Cabblest and Nathaniel Poe.

Tenth Cavalry: Troop B—Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Gross, Braxton and Wheeler.

Troop L—Privates Ridd and Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

TWO BATTLES FOUGHT.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the rough riders, under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillside, several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was General Young.

The expedition started from Juragua, marked on some Cuban maps as Alturas—a small town on the coast nine miles east of Morro Castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after landing at Baiquiri last Wednesday.

Information was brought to the American army headquarters by Cuban soldiers that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march on Santiago. General Young sent there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans under General Castillo would cooperate with him, but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly

finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, General Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

PLAN OF ATTACK.

General Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank, while the rough riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely. The troops left Juragua at daybreak. The route of General Young and the regulars was comparatively level and easy of travel. Three Hotchkiss guns were taken with this command.

ROUGH ROAD FOR COWBOYS.

The first part of the journey of the rough riders was over steep hills, several hundred feet high. The men carried 200 pounds of ammunition and their camp equipment. Although this was done easily in the early morning, the weather became intensely hot and the sun beat down upon the cowboys and eastern athletes as they toiled up the grade with their heavy packs, and frequent rests were necessary. The trail was so narrow for the greater part of the way that the men had to proceed single file. Prickly cactus brush lines both sides of the trail, and the underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to see ten feet on either side. All the conditions were favorable for a murderous ambushade, but the troops kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The rough riders entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm. It was their opportunity for a fight and every man was eager for it. The weather grew awfully hot, and, one by one, the men threw away blankets and tent rolls and emptied their canteens.

SIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

The first intimation had by Colonel Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back from the coast, where the low cuckoo call of the bird was heard in the bush. It was difficult to locate the exact point from which these sounds came. The men were ordered to speak in whispers, and frequent halts were made. Finally a place was reached about 8 o'clock, where the trail opened into a space covered with high grass on the right hand side of the trail and the thickets. A large wire fence also ran along the left side. The dead body of a Cuban was found on the side of the road, and at the same time Captain Capron's troops covered the outpost, the heads of several Spaniards being seen in the bushes for a moment.

It was not until then that the men were permitted to load their carbines. When the order to load was given they acted on it with a will, and displayed the greatest eagerness to make an attack.

At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to the right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards, who had opened on them from the thicket. In addition to a rapid rifle fire, the boom of Hotchkiss guns could be heard.

HAIL OF BULLETS.

Hardly two minutes elapsed before Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket, and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the rough riders, cutting leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fence posts by the side of the men. The Spaniards had opened, and they poured in a heavy fire, which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground, with the bullets singing all around them.

Private Colby caught sight of the Spaniards, and fired the opening shot at them.

FISH SHOT DEAD.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly. The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be seen.

The men continued to pour volley after volley into the bush in the direction of the sound of Spanish shots; but the latter became more frequent, and seemed to be getting nearer.

Colonel Wood walked along his lines, displaying the utmost coolness. He ordered the troops to deploy into the thicket, and sent another detachment into the open space on the left of the trail. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt led the former detachment, and tore through the brush, urging his men on.

The shots came thicker and faster every moment, and the air seemed filled with the singing and shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, while the short pop of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American weapons. Sometimes the fire would come in volleys, and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

DEATH OF CAPRON.

Captain Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it when ever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure, and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot, and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp, and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body. His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but with all the strength he could muster, he cried: "Don't mind me, boys go on and fight."

He was carried from the field as soon as possible and lived only a few hours. Lieutenant Thomas of the same troop received a wound through the leg soon afterward, and became delirious from pain.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards called them and pressed them in hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return, even though most of the time they could not see the enemy. After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work the firing fell off some, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself, which struck a tree alongside his head.

It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back, and changing their position, but the fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front, and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from. About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the thicket and lay them in a more protected spot on the trail until they could be removed to the field hospital.

Colonel Wood also ordered his Hotchkiss gun into action, but the trooper who rode the mule upon which a pack of the gun was packed had been stamped. His animal broke into the woods in the opposite direction from the Spaniards, and the gun consequently could not be used.

CORRESPONDENT WOUNDED.

It was just before the change in position was made that Edward Marshall, the correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the small of the back. The surgeons were unable to tell this afternoon whether or not he would recover.

During the last of the thicket several of the troops did some wild shooting into the troops ahead of them, and a part of the American loss is due to this fact.

As soon as the position had been changed the Americans poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spaniards, as they got them into more open country and could see them better.

ENEMY ON THE RUN.

It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to the blockhouse, with the evident intent of making a final stand there. Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movement, and it was here that Major Brodie was shot.

Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Roosevelt both led the troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse. By the time the American advance got within 500 yards of the blockhouse the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush and up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

YOUNG'S ENGAGEMENT.

During all this time just as hot a fire had been progressing at General Young's station. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the rough riders opened fire, the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillside. Two troops of cavalry charged up the hill and other troops sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the rough riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

General Young started afterwards that the battle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troops, whether they could see the enemy or not, that caused the Spaniards to retreat so soon. General Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command, and both Colonel Wood and

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## THE SIEGE OF SANTIAGO—AN INSURGENT OUTPOST NEAR THE TOWN.



## UTAH CAVALRY LEFT BEHIND

Will Not Sail With the Next Expedition.

LIKELY TO REMAIN  
AT LEAST A MONTH

Awaiting Information Concerning  
Horses in the Philippines.

Not Likely to Receive Orders Until  
the Results of Major Bell's Investigations  
Are Received—Strained  
Relations Between Alger and Merritt  
Have a Bearing on the Case—  
War Department Not Inclined to  
Send Sufficient Number of Troops.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Camp Merritt, San Francisco, June 25.—When the Utah cavalry troop will sail for Manila is known by no one. Many guesses are ventured, but all of them are wild. One thing is certain, we will not embark next Monday nor on any other day of next week.

Captain Caine was asked his opinion this evening. He replied: "I can't say when we will leave Camp Merritt. Personally speaking, I think we will remain here at least a month yet, but in the army men do not think; they either know or don't know. My reasons for the one month conjecture are these: In the first place, there is the consideration of transportation for our eight miles of Santiago, where it is entrenched waiting for the artillery, which is delayed by the loss of a lighter. It is learned that the Spanish forces in the province aggregate 37,000, and reinforcements for Shafter will be hurried forward."

When enlistments under the second call are completed there will be between 8,000 and 10,000 colored troops in the army. The Utah cavalry will probably remain at Camp Merritt for at least a month.

Shafter's army has advanced to within eight miles of Santiago, where it is entrenched waiting for the artillery, which is delayed by the loss of a lighter. It is learned that the Spanish forces in the province aggregate 37,000, and reinforcements for Shafter will be hurried forward."

ALGER'S SPITE.

One thing that throws a slight dampen on the hope for a speedy embarkation is the known strained relations existing between Secretary Alger and General Merritt, dating from the late war days, when differences arose between them. According to rumor still in San Francisco, Mr. Alger still holds a grudge against General Merritt, and the question as to whether or not American horses can live in the Philippine climate. In case they cannot, it will have to be ascertained whether native ponies of Manila, averaging in weight about 600 pounds, are fit for cavalry service. To get all these data into shape will obviously take time. Major Bell, on the staff of General Otis, sailed with the last expedition, going as a member of the bureau of information. Before the duration of our sojourn in Camp Merritt can be closely approximated, the result of Major Bell's investigations should be received."

The captain refused to discuss the matter further.

General Shafter's report throws considerable new light on the general situation of the advance forces. It makes it evident that Major General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry division, is with the advance force, the rough riders and the cavalry forces which participated in the capture of the city of Santiago.

It is felt to be characteristic of the dash and impetuosity of Wheeler that he should be leading the advance, and it is taken as answering some of the comments made upon the age of some of the volunteer leaders.

General Shafter's report that our troops are now about a mile and a half from Sevilla shows how rapidly the American soldiers rushed forward. They have already reached Juragua, leaving it three miles in the rear. Sevilla is the point where the Spaniards claim they will make a desperate stand, and with our forces only a mile and a half away, it is apparent that a decisive fight is near at hand. It is five miles from Sevilla to Aqueadores (the interior town, not the port), and two miles further to Santiago. This shows our troops to be about 8 1/2 miles from Santiago, according to General Shafter's report.

Accident and Suicide.  
(Special to The Herald.)  
Cheyenne, Wyo., June 25.—W. H. Johnson, a chopper, was drowned in Brush creek last night.

Hon. F. M. Barrett, pioneer resident of Sundance, Wyo., committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine. Brooding over financial troubles is the assigned cause for the act.

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